

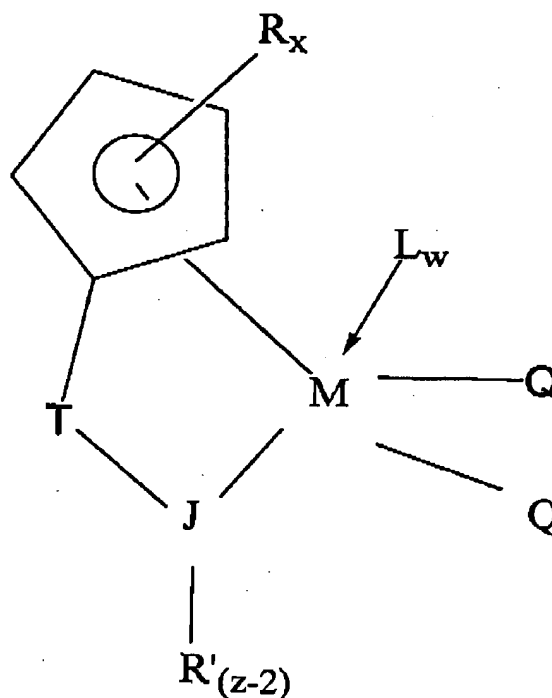
In the Claims

Claims 1-13 cancelled.

Claims 14-26 cancelled.

Please enter new claims 15-20.

15. (New) A compound represented by the formula:



wherein  $M$  is Ti in its highest formal oxidation state;

$(C_5H_{4-x}R_x)$  is a cyclopentadienyl ring which is symmetrically substituted with two or four substituent groups  $R$ , with " $x$ " denoting the degree of substitution ( $x = 2$  or  $4$ ) and each  $R$  is, independently, a radical selected from a group consisting of  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  hydrocarbyl radicals, substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  hydrocarbyl radicals wherein one or more hydrogen atoms is replaced by a halogen radical, an amido radical, a phosphido radical, an alkoxy radical or any other radical containing a Lewis acidic or basic functionality,  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  hydrocarbyl-substituted metalloids wherein the

metalloid is selected from the Group IV A of the Periodic Table of Elements, and halogen radicals, amido radicals, phosphido radicals, alkoxy radicals, alkylborido radicals and radicals containing Lewis acidic or basic functionality, or at least two adjacent R-groups are joined forming C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ring to give a saturated or unsaturated polycyclic cyclopentadienyl ligand;

(JR'<sub>z</sub>-2) is a heteroatom ligand in which J is an element with a coordination number of three from Group V A or an element with a coordination number of two from Group VI A of the Periodic Table of Elements, and each R' is, independently a radical selected from a group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbyl radicals, substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbyl radicals where one or more hydrogen atom is replaced by a halogen radical, an amido radical, a phosphido radical, and alkoxy radical and any other radicals containing a Lewis acidic or basic functionality, and "z" is the coordination number of the element J;

each Q is, independently, any univalent anionic ligand, such as a halide, hydride, or a substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbyl, alkoxide, aryloxide, amide, arylamide, phosphide or arylphosphide, or both Q together are an alkylidene, or a cyclometallated hydrocarbyl or any divalent anionic chelating ligand;

T is a covalent bridging group containing a Group IV A or V A element; and

L is a neutral Lewis base where "w" denotes a number from 0 to 3.

16. (New) The composition of claim 15 T is Si(R<sup>1</sup>)(R<sup>2</sup>), wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are, independently, a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbyl radicals, substituted C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbyl radicals wherein one or more hydrogen atom is replaced by a halogen atom; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> may also be joined forming a C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> ring.
17. (New) The compound of claim 1 wherein J is nitrogen.
18. (New) The compound of claim 1 wherein R is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbyl radical and R' is a C<sub>6</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> cyclohydrocarbyl radical or an aromatic radical.
19. (New) The compound of claim 1 wherein R' is an alkyl radical or cyclic radical.
20. (New) The compound of claim 1 wherein (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4-x</sub>R<sub>x</sub>) is dimethylsilyl(tetramethylcyclopentadienyl) (t-butylamido) titanium dichloride,

01:  
dimethylsilyl(3,4-di-*t*-butylcyclopentadienyl) (cyclododecylamido) titanium  
dichloride, or dimethylsilyl(2,5-dimethylcyclopentadienyl)  
cyclododecylamido titanium dichloride.